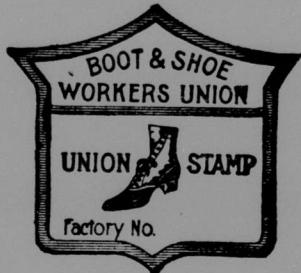


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Report of Delegate Gallagher



San Francisco, Cal., December 11, 1914.
To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council—Greeting:

With the knowledge that naturally a report of the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention will be somewhat lengthy, I am omitting the usual formal introduction to reports and with your permission will abbreviate matters mentioned herein to a point not intended to weary you, but to give you as clearly as I can, a synopsis of the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention and those matters which are of particular interest to you locally.

There were the usual addresses of welcome. Standing out, however, among these was the address of welcome of the Mayor of Philadelphia which seemed to indicate a heart feeling for the great body which he was addressing. About four hundred delegates were in attendance. Significant in the proposition of entertainment and welcome was the fact that the City Council of Philadelphia had appropriated \$25,000 in addition to the funds raised by the trade unionists for entertainment, and had erected out of this fund, a triumphal arch, beautiful in design at a cost of about \$17,000, the seal of the American Federation of Labor surmounted the arch, it was a splendid tribute to labor.

I call your particular attention to the addresses found in the proceedings, of Frank P. Walsh, chairman Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, Mother Jones, representing mine workers, John M. Eshleman, Lieutenant-governor-elect, State of California. I think you will find it worth your while to read these addresses and I think they will prove of an inestimable educational value.

Your delegate, besides attending sessions of the convention, was in attendance before committee meetings of the adjustment, executive council and state organization committees, on the gas and water workers, newspaper solicitors, gas appliance and stove fitters, house movers, pile drivers, eight-hour day and other cases.

Your attention is directed to the reports of the president and executive council. I cannot, of course, even quote some of the very excellent portions of these reports, but I earnestly plead with you to read the comments on "International War and Peace," "The World's Congress on Unemployment," "Organization of Women Wage Earners," "Social Insurance," in fact every delegate to this Council can well afford to apply himself to a careful reading of both of these reports.

Particular attention is called to the subject of "better co-operation in strikes and lockouts," wherein the Seattle convention requested the executive council to provide for the creation of a committee, to devise ways and means for better co-operation between affiliated unions in cases of strikes and lockouts. The committee was appointed and endeavored to work out a plan whereby power might be placed in the hands of the American Federation of Labor to levy, collect and distribute, in accordance with rules to be provided, a tax upon each member directly under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, through affiliated unions, for the

purpose of meeting all expenses of any strike or lockout of a national character. A letter was sent to each affiliated national and international union requesting their advice. The report concludes: "From the reports made, and from the expressions of opinions given, it is quite evident that there are but few of the affiliated organizations which feel disposed to concede the authority and the power to the American Federation of Labor, to levy assessments upon the membership of the respective international unions and to vest the power and authority in the American Federation of Labor to collect assessments or distribute funds thus secured."

The first matter that came before the convention was a division in the ranks of the membership of the United Garment Workers of America. It developed that at a convention recently held, due to dissatisfaction or for other causes, a portion of the delegation withdrew from the regular convention, and held a rump convention. As to what number they represented I am unable to say, except that it was a large portion of the Jewish garment workers of New York. They requested the convention to either give them a seat or hear them. The convention refused to do so, and the indications were that the spirit of the American Federation of Labor, as expressed by the convention in this matter, had become more severe upon secession, in that the movement refused to recognize seceders in any manner whatsoever, or even hear them.

The question of municipal ownership came before the convention in a report from the resolutions committee. Delegate Wm. D. Mahon (accompanied by another delegate) was instructed by the Seattle convention to, while in attendance as a fraternal delegate in the old country, investigate the conditions of employees on municipally owned railroads. There were several delegates, among them, yours, who objected to the report of Delegate Mahon, and stated that it would be used by the enemies of municipal ownership to retard that movement. San Francisco's experience and conditions were made known to the convention, and the record will show that municipal ownership in America was defended as against the adverse report of Delegate Mahon on conditions in Europe.

The delegation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners introduced a resolution which resolved that the American Federation of Labor inaugurate a campaign for the establishment of a six-hour workday, same to be put into force and effect as soon as possible. The committee in reporting on the subject-matter stated that there was still room for improvement in many industries which have not yet secured an eight-hour workday; that the reduction of hours of labor stimulates the business of all legitimate industries; commended to the delegates and trade unionists the principles contained in the six-hour day resolutions, urging the agitation of a still further reduction in the hours of labor from eight to six, but that we strive for a more general application of the eight-hour day in all trades and occupations before commencing a general agitation for a six-hour workday; that we work unceasingly for the enactment of laws limiting the hours of work for women and children

to eight hours per day, or not more than forty-eight hours per week; where women's eight-hour laws already exist, agitation should immediately begin for the enactment of a general eight-hour law.

Railroad Brotherhoods and Affiliation.

A delegate from Hartford introduced a resolution dealing with the organization of unions among the railroad brotherhoods which caused a lengthy debate upon the floor. It was declared by the representatives of the Switchmen's Union of North America (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor), that certain of these railroad brotherhoods have scabbed upon their members. It developed that the report of the committee seemed to indicate a desire to go out among these unaffiliated brotherhoods, and either compel their affiliation, or organize local unions that would become a part of the American Federation of Labor. The report was re-committed; the committee presented a new report on the eighth day, looking to conciliatory methods on the matter of organization of these unions. The convention refused to do anything to disturb relations between the railroad organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

Your attention is called to the very earnest appeal on behalf of the textile workers of Atlanta, Georgia, which will be found in the proceedings. I take the liberty of recommending that the executive committee of this Council examine the record on this subject, and see if the Council can assist. The delegates will find this a very worthy cause, you will also find that this is probably the opening wedge for the organization of the enslaved workers in the South.

Your attention is especially directed to the report of the committee on education on child labor, ninth day's proceedings. It can be read with a great deal of profit by all trade unionists.

Labor Press.

On the subject of labor press, a resolution was adopted that all State bodies and city central bodies be notified that the use of the seal of the American Federation of Labor or any of its departments, by privately owned labor papers, is forbidden; because these seals are often used for the solicitation of advertisements, etc., and are abused in other ways.

One Day Rest in Seven.

On the subject of one day rest in seven the action of the convention was as follows: "That the American Federation of Labor avoid committing itself as in favor of any one particular day of the seven as the day of rest."

Labor Bureaus.

In the matter of urging the establishment of labor employment bureaus in the States of the Union, under State supervision, the committee recommended adoption of resolutions along these lines. The convention by a vote of 97 to 31 adopted a substitute motion that the subject-matter be referred to the executive council with instructions to investigate further and report to the next convention, it being evident that the convention was not altogether of one mind on the subject of the establishment of these bureaus, nor ready to give them full approval.

Massachusetts Model Labor Law.

There will be found on pages 73 and 74, under title "Massachusetts Model Labor Law," a law which gives to the workers greater liberties and more freedom from judicial interference, in the matter of contracts and other relations with their employers, than anything thus far attempted. This law practically nullifies any action of courts seeking to interfere by injunctive proceedings, or in other manner, in the contractual relations between employer and employee; and further than that, prohibits courts from issuing injunctions as a result of labor disputes. The convention approved the law; in the debate which followed, it developed that even though the Clayton anti-injunction bill had been passed by Congress and the Senate, Federal judges were still issuing injunctions and State courts still interfering. This will carry a double interest with the delegates to this Council, in view of the action of Federal Judge Van Fleet in issuing an injunction against the culinary unions of this city in the White Lunch boycott. I ask your permission to recommend that your law and legislative committee give this matter its attention, for the purpose of presentation to the next session of the Legislature.

Tailors' Change of Name.

On the subject-matter of the change of name from International Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America to Tailors' Industrial Union of North America, the delegates of that international were seated under their old name; a resolution recognizing them as the Tailors' Industrial Union and granting that union the right to change its name and to have a charter issued to it as Tailors' Industrial Union was non-encountered in. Tailors were instructed to resume their old title and not to extend their jurisdiction. However, the executive council was instructed to take steps to bring the representatives of the various unions in the needle or garment industry together, so that a better understanding and closer relationship might be established between them.

White Women Employed by Asiatics.

On the subject of employment of white women by Asiatics the convention urged that State and city central bodies in the Pacific and Intermountain States be vigorous in their efforts to secure the enactment of legislation as will do away with the abhorrent condition of employment of white women by Asiatics under any circumstances.

Gas and Water Workers vs. Plumbers.

A resolution was introduced by Gas and Water Workers' Union No. 9840 of San Francisco calling attention to the fact that Plumbers No. 442 of this city was interfering with work which the Gas and Water Workers claimed as theirs. This was read before committee and it was claimed that Gas and Water Workers' Union was not living up to former decisions. The committee, in reporting, recommended that the executive council take steps to secure obedience to a former decision of that council relative to the case, and further recommends that if necessary conferences be called of the parties in interest so that if possible there may be a settlement of the differences between these two unions.

Steam Shovelmen's Amalgamation.

At Atlanta, Georgia, some years ago your delegate introduced a resolution calling for the amalgamation of the organizations of steam shovelmen. I am glad to report to you that at this convention there was received word that after repeated failures the committees of the steam shovelmen had met and agreed; that the unions had ratified a joint agreement, and it seems that amalgamation is well on its way; except, perhaps, for interference by the International Union of Steam Engineers, which interference, it is thought, the executive council of

the A. F. of L. will promptly and effectively deal with.

Machinists—Elevator Constructors

The adjustment committee again recommended as it has done on several previous occasions, that there be amalgamation between the elevator constructors and machinists and that steps be taken to secure this amalgamation within a given time. The convention, however, overturned the report of the committee and adopted a substitute offered from the floor to the effect that the organization of elevator constructors be left just as it is, the executive council to call the necessary conferences looking to conciliatory and peaceful amalgamation.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Electrical Workers.

On the subject of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators vs. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the action of the convention was definite and positive. The jurisdiction of theatrical stage employees over moving picture operators was reaffirmed, and the electrical workers instructed to turn over to that organization any unions of moving picture operators within its fold, and to desist from organizing any unions of that character in the future.

Teamsters, Brewers, Bakers, Laundry Workers.

Under this head it was reported that jurisdiction conceded to the Brotherhood of Teamsters had not been complied with in the matter of bakery wagon drivers, and laundry wagon drivers. The jurisdiction was reaffirmed, and it was ordered that a circular be sent to all central bodies and State federations giving notice that local unions having within their membership teamsters coming under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Teamsters shall not be seated in those bodies. The old contest between the brewers and the teamsters was not brought upon the floor, it being postponed by mutual agreement.

Cement Workers—Hod Carriers, and Building Laborers.

The adjustment committee brought in a strong recommendation to the effect that the cement workers must give over to the hod carriers and building laborers a certain number of laborers affiliated with the cement workers. This applied to the organizations in California and particularly in San Francisco. A substitute motion from the floor, to the effect that conferences be called to adjust the proposition was agreed to by the convention.

Carriage and Wagon Workers.

Carriage and wagon workers were ordered to discontinue the use of the words "automobile workers," and to refrain from admitting into that organization workmen in automobile factories, properly coming under the jurisdiction of other organizations; the right to organize automobile workers was specifically forbidden to carriage and wagon workers.

Longshoremen vs. Engineers.

It was ordered that an investigation be made of the charge that the International Longshoremen's Association is organizing engineers and using said engineers to fill the places of the members of the regular engineers' organization, if it be found that the longshoremen have in their membership or are accepting engineers properly belonging to International Union of Steam Engineers, they shall be transferred from the longshoremen's organization to the engineers' at the earliest date possible.

House Movers—Pile Drivers.

On the subject of permitting house movers to become a part of the International Brotherhood of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, claims for such jurisdiction were heard from hod carriers, building and common laborers, from boiler makers and others; in view of the fact that there is more than one union to be transferred, if transference is permitted, it was ordered that

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conferences of all interested parties be called to work out a solution if possible. Until that is done these unions are to remain as at present.

Admittance to Affiliation—City Centrals and State Federations.

Making stronger, if possible, the law on the subject, the convention adopted a resolution that hereafter no union whose national is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor can obtain a seat in a central body or State federation. This particularly applies to the unions of the railroad brotherhoods, and bricklayers.

Boiler Makers' Inspection Bill.

The boiler makers won their battle in the convention to secure from the convention favorable action on the amendment of the national boiler inspection law, to the effect that practical boiler makers shall be employed in such inspection, and not theorists or students.

Co-Operative Banks.

A resolution providing for an investigation of the amount of money each international and national union has on deposit, and a centralization of such deposits, to the end that they may be taken away from persons who use the workers' money in the promotion of fights against labor, was defeated; the convention being of the opinion that the funds of internationals and nationals were their property and theirs alone, and not subject to the convention's interference.

Union Labor Party.

The oft-repeated efforts of delegates to convince the convention that a National Union Labor party should be inaugurated, was again defeated; nevertheless, the sentiment along that line seems to be growing at each convention.

International Federation of Trade Unions.

It was brought to the attention of the convention that the International Federation of Trade Unions now consists of labor movements from twenty-one countries, namely: Great Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Servia, Norway, Finland, Germany, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia-Slavonia, Hungary, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, United States, New Zealand, British South Africa, with headquarters at Berlin. The significance of this organization and its potentiality cannot be overestimated.

Irish Labor Movement—Home Rule for Ireland.

On the subject of Irish labor movement and Home Rule for Ireland the committee on international relations reported as follows:

"After centuries of ceaseless struggle for the priceless right of self-government, success has finally crowned the efforts of agitation for home rule for Ireland. These people, though claiming the right of self-government, were chained to the British kingdom. The vigor, the self-sacrifice and the great devotion to principle displayed by these people in the long-drawn-out battle for freedom and self-government has challenged the admiration of the whole civilized world. We congratulate our fellow workingmen and women and all the people of Ireland on the final achievement of the right of self-government and rejoice with them in its attainment."

It was ordered that there be extended to the trade unionists, the organized workingmen and women of Ireland, fraternal greetings of good fellowship. On the subject of issuing a special invitation to the movement of that country to the International Federation of Trade Unions, because of the fact that it was considered a part of the Great Britain trade-union movement, action was deferred and the executive council was instructed to investigate and obtain further information from the Federation of Trade Unions, the British Trade Union Congress and the Irish Trade Union Congress.

New Laws on Directly Affiliated Unions.

The committee on laws reported, and there

was adopted by the convention to govern local and Federal labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, laws as follows:

First—That the initiation fee of such unions shall not be less than \$1, nor more than \$5.

Second—That they shall accept traveling cards from each other without reserve.

Third—They are prohibited from assessing their membership or appropriating their funds for any purpose other than union or American Federation of Labor purposes.

Fourth—They must forward a monthly statement of funds received and disbursed to the A. F. of L.

A proposed law to the effect that a central council could not request a union to go on strike was defeated.

A proposed law was adopted governing local and Federal unions that in case of lockout, or a victimization of members, the executive council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the local unions whose members are involved did not, by their actions or demands, provoke the lockout by their employer.

Victor Talking Machine.

An investigation was ordered of a resolution stating that the Victor Talking Machine Company employs five thousand mechanics of different trades, that repeated efforts to organize them have been to no purpose, and that the management of the company is antagonistic to the principles of organized labor.

Stockton Lockout.

A resolution by Delegate Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor, calling attention to the lockout of union men and women in Stockton and the attitude of the Holt Manufacturing Company, and the Hauser & Haynes Company, and Aurora Engine Company, and requesting that the products of these firms be placed upon the unfair list and publicity be given to same, was referred to the executive council for investigation and co-operation.

New Suggestion on Jurisdictional Disputes.

A new method of settling jurisdictional disputes was proposed to the convention, namely: The establishment of a permanent committee on jurisdiction which would sit throughout the year, make recommendations, and attempt to settle all jurisdictional disputes as they arise; at least to investigate them and in co-operation with the executive council to pave the way for a thorough understanding of them by conventions. This was debated at great length. It was finally referred to the executive council for consideration. It is respectfully recommended to you for study, and to all affiliated unions whose membership is at times involved in these disputes. It will be found in the proceedings of the eleventh day, afternoon session.

Affiliation with State Federations—Central Bodies.

The subject of non-affiliation of local unions with city centrals and State federations was, by the committee on State organization, dealt with in somewhat effective fashion. The committee recommended that each international convention be visited by a representative of the American Federation of Labor with a specific request that said convention legislate to insist upon affiliation of locals with State federations, city centrals and building trades councils. Second: That the executive council be instructed to secure, for the information of the next convention, names of locals in States and cities not in affiliation. Third: That this information is to be submitted in printed form to the next convention. A special committee is to be appointed to inquire of international officers (during the convention) why their locals are not affiliated, and the rea-

sons therefor. The internationals are to be supplied with the information as to what locals of theirs are unaffiliated, at least sixty days prior to the convention.

Eight-Hour Day by Legislation.

The subject-matter of the approval of the action of the workers in the Western States to secure legislation limiting the workday was, I think, the most important subject debated by the convention. The workers of the Western States had proceeded upon the Seattle convention's action, which they thought permitted them to move, through legislation, for a legally enacted workday. Two resolutions, and a telegram from the Eight-Hour League of San Francisco were introduced in the convention, and because of the importance of the subject, I quote the resolutions:

Resolution No. 144, introduced by Delegate Paul Scharrenberg, representing California State Federation of Labor:

"Whereas, The Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor urged upon all State branches to work for the enactment of laws limiting the working hours of women and children to eight per day, and (where such laws already exist) to begin an agitation for the enactment of a general eight-hour law; and

"Whereas, During the year President Gompers publicly declared that the American Federation of Labor does not favor a legal limitation of the workday for the adult male workers; and

"Whereas, Said statement of President Gompers was very effectively used by the opponents of the shorter workday in defeating the eight-hour initiative which was before the people of California, Oregon and Washington at the recent general election; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we reaffirm the declaration of the Seattle convention upon the shorter workday as enunciated in the report of the committee on shorter workday."

Resolution No. 149, introduced by J. A. Taylor, of International Association of Machinists, J. G. Brown, of International Union of Timber Workers, and H. L. Hughes, representing Washington State Federation of Labor:

"Whereas, The best interests of the workers demand a radical reduction in the hours of labor at the earliest possible date; and

"Whereas, The increased activities and power of organized employers of this country is making organization work in many industries exceedingly difficult and expensive, if not impossible; and

"Whereas, A considerable number of States today enjoy the right to initiate and pass legislation by vote of the people; and

"Whereas, California, Oregon and Washington, at their recent election, endeavored to pass eight-hour-day laws, but were considerably handicapped in their efforts by reason of the fact that the American Federation of Labor was misrepresented by the press of these three States as being opposed to such legislation; and

"Whereas, The various labor bodies in these three States indorsed and put forth a tremendous effort to pass their several measures; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor went on record in favor of such legislation at the convention of 1913, held in Seattle, Wash. (see page 285, Resolution No. 44, Recommendations of the Committee of Shorter Workday, 1913 Proceedings); now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor does reaffirm its action favoring the direct-legislation method of shortening the workday in such States as the Federation of Labor in said States shall deem it desirable and expedient to use."

The report of the committee was as follows: "That the American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and the hours of labor should be undertaken through trade-union activity, and not to be made subjects of laws through legislative enactment, excepting so far as such regulations affect or govern the employment of women and minors, health and morals, and employment by Federal, State or municipal government."

Your delegate offered the following substitute to the committee's report:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor approves the efforts of the workers of the Western States to secure the legal enactment of the eight-hour day, and trusts that this effort may have an encouraging effect upon workers in all other States and prompt them to initiate similar movements."

The substitute offered by your delegate was lost by a vote of 64 in the affirmative to 115 in the negative. After an effort to secure a roll call failed, Delegate Scharrenberg then insisted upon a roll call on the main report and was successful. This roll call is illuminating and follows. Delegates can see how their international officers voted on this important question:

Roll Call on Recommendation of Committee on Resolutions, Declaring Against Shortening Hours by Legislative Enactment.

(A vote for the committee's report is a vote against the legal eight-hour day as favored by this Council.)

	Aye	Nay	Absent
Baker and Confectionery Workers (split)	53	104	
Asbestos Workers	274	69	10
Barbers (split)	14		
Bill Posters and Billers	32	32	32
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship-builders		167	
Bookbinders	94		
Boot and Shoe Workers	381		
Brewery Workmen		520	
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	32		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	102		
Broom and Whisk Makers	7		
Carpenters and Joiners of America			
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers	2128		
Cement Workers		35	73
Cigar Makers (split)	240	160	
Clerks, Retail	150		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers		36	
Commercial Telegraphers	10		
Compressed Air and Foundation Workers		10	
Coopers		45	
Diamond Workers		3	
Electrical Workers	308		
Elevator Constructors	27		
Engineers, Steam and Operating	203		
Firemen, Stationary (split)	120	40	
Fur Workers			8
Garment Workers of America, United	607		
Garment Workers, Ladies'		699	
Glass Bottle Blowers	106		
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	12		
Glass Workers, American Flint		99	
Glove Workers		11	
Granite Cutters	135		
Hatters of North America, United	85		
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers	256		
Horseshoers		57	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders	590		
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (split)	32	32	
Lace Operatives, Amalgamated			
Lathers	55		
Laundry Workers		28	
Leatherworkers on Horse Goods	18		
Longshoremen		250	
Machinists		754	
Marble Workers	41		
Maintenance of Way Employees	65		
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers (split)	31		
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers	100		
Metal Workers, Amalgamated Sheet		31	
Miners, Western Federation of	178		
Mine Workers, United		369	
Molders (split)		3345	
Musicians	400	100	
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers (split)		600	
Paper Makers		620	
Pattern Makers	67		
Pavers, Hammermen, etc.		124	
Paving Cutters	35		
Photo Engravers		44	
Plasterers (split)		16	
Plate Printers	90		
Plumbers and Steam Fitters	13		
Post Office Clerks	297		
Potters, Operative	77		
Print Cutters		28	

	Aye	Nay	Absent
Printing Pressmen (split)	145	48	
Quarry Workers		40	
Railroad Telegraphers		250	
Railway Carmen		287	50
Railway Clerks	545		
Railway Employees, Street		12	
Roofers	160		7
Seamen's Union of America			
Signalmen of America	6		
Slate and Tile Roofers		3	
Spinners' Int. Union	22		
Stage Employees	150		
Stereotypers & Electrotypers (split)	23	22	
Stone Cutters	60		
Stove Mounters	11		
Switchmen's Union (split)	32	64	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen	511		
Textile Workers (split)	30	90	
Tailors		120	
Tile Layers and Helpers	30		
Tobacco Workers	37		
Tunnel and Subway Constructors		17	
Typographical Union	594		
Upholsterers		35	
White Rats Actors' Union	110		
State Federations voting for the Recommendation: Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Porto Rico, Tennessee, Texas, 1 vote for each...			11
State Federations voting against the Recommendation: California, Florida, Michigan, Montana, Washington, 1 vote each			
Central Bodies, 1 vote each, voting for the Recommendation: Atlanta, Baltimore, Bronx, Chicago, Cleveland, Hamilton, Hudson Co., N. Y., Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, Somerville, Mass., Springfield, Ill., Toronto, Washington, D. C., Yonkers, N. Y., Zanesville			18
Central Bodies voting against the Recommendation: Allentown, Pa., Charleroy, Fitchburg, Granite City, Ill., Hamilton, O., Hartford, Conn., Houston, Huntington, W. Va., Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., New York, N. Y., Rock Island, San Francisco, Sharon, Pa.			14
Unions directly affiliated with A. F. of L., voting for, 3 unions with			3
Unions directly affiliated with A. F. of L., voting against, 2 unions with			7
State Federations, Central Bodies and Local Unions not voting, entitled to cast the following votes			149
Totals.	11,237	8,107	607

This action of the A. F. of L. Convention is called to your specific attention so that you may decide what may done to change the minds of the delegates to the forthcoming convention on the subject, mindful of the fact that most of the international conventions will meet in this city during the coming year and an excellent opportunity will be afforded to do missionary work; if you desire to continue the agitation.

I suggest that the subject matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

Newspaper Solicitors.

The Newspaper Solicitors' Union case was brought before the convention upon the report of the committee on executive council's report. In appearing before the committee, your delegate stated as his opinion that it was nearly time that the American Federation of Labor proceeded to definitely and in effective fashion, assist this organization or inform it that it might as well turn in its charter because of the failure of the A. F. of L. to satisfactorily adjust the question of recognition. The Solicitors' Union addressed some pertinent inquiries in a letter forwarded by this Council and introduced by your delegate, as to just exactly where it stood. The union was severely criticised in the committee and in the convention for what was termed some "intemperate language" in its request for information. The union requested information as to what was its status,—as to what the American Federation of Labor was going to do as to the question of compliance with the Atlanta convention resolutions demanding that the publishers recognize this union, and third, calling attention that the Allied Printing Trades Unions, some singly, or through their affiliations, have at all times opposed and retarded any action of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union tending to coerce the Publishers Association in recognizing the Un-

ion; that these printing trades' unions had never assisted nor co-operated with the Newspaper Solicitors' Union, and asked what the A. F. of L. was going to do to stop this opposition and to gain co-operation of these printing trades' unions to assist the Newspaper Solicitors' Union in unionizing the newspapers of the Publishers' Association; stating that the directly chartered A.

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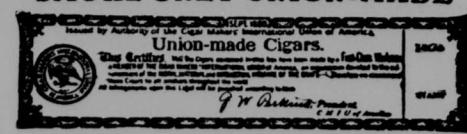
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F. of L. unions pay a large percentage of the operating expenses of the A. F. of L., and receive practically no support in return from the A. F. of L., and asking what the A. F. of L. was going to do to correct the existing condition.

Report of committee is as follows:

"The questions propounded in the foregoing having been brought to the attention of this convention through the proper official channels, it but accords with the dignity of the convention that a categorical answer be furnished, although the tone of the letter itself seems such as would justify the convention in ignoring the communication.

"In answer to the first question propounded, your committee begs leave to report that the writer of the letter may obtain information as to the exact status of his organization by making inquiry at the office of the secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

"In regard to the second question, your committee begs to report that the same be referred to the executive council as the proper and only body to give the information requested.

In regard to the third question, your committee begs leave to report that the action requested is beyond the power of the American Federation of Labor, and that therefore it cannot state that the relief requested will be granted.

"In regard to the fourth question, the premise thereof is incorrect and, being incorrect, no answer is needed."

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Mahon asked the chairman of the committee to state the number of members in the Newspaper Solicitors' Union of San Francisco.

Chairman McCullough stated that the secretary informed him that the Solicitors' Union of San Francisco paid per capita tax upon twenty-two members, and that he had been assured by the executive officer of at least one of the printing trades of San Francisco that the Newspaper Solicitors' Union of that city had but two members. Delegate Gallagher requested the chairman to state the name of the officer who had stated there were but two members. Chairman McCullough stated that the officer he referred to was George Tracy, president of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco.

The question was discussed by Chairman McCullough of the committee, President Gompers, Delegate Furuseth, and your delegate.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Colorado Miners.

The attention of this council is called to the admirable courage and persistence of the miners in Colorado and their effort to maintain their organization and to infuse in the enslaved workers in that State a spirit of independence and resolve to better their conditions. Probably in the history of organized labor there has never been a more open disregard for laws or of human right by employers. That is the reason that your delegate specifically and again calls your attention to the speech of Mother Jones and recommends to your earnest study the problem dealt with in the Colorado situation.

Officers.

The same officers were elected, with the exception that Bro. James Green, member United Mine Workers of America, is the new vice-president of the A. F. of L. He appears to be a very capable, studious, and conscientious trade unionist, and his election to the executive council was the subject of favorable comment throughout the convention.

Next Meeting Place of Convention.

The convention, as you know, selected the city of San Francisco as its next meeting place. I recommend that the council either at this meet-

ing, or the next, deal with the subject of appointing a committee or delegating to a committee the business of proceeding to the work of obtaining headquarters, etc., and take such steps as are needed to, in plenty of time, deal with this very pleasing action of the convention.

Conclusion.

Your delegate is aware that it is usual for a delegate to set down his opinions and impressions of the A. F. of L. conventions; this report, already too long, precludes that. This is all that your delegate wishes permission to say in that regard:

It has been suggested to me that there might be much that could be criticised in reference to this convention and conventions of its kind. Admittedly this is so. Wherever men and women gather as in these conventions mistakes will be made; it is out of the lessons taught by mistakes that, after all, the greatest triumphs are accomplished; your delegates are sent, not in a critical, obstructive spirit, but in a helpful, co-operative sense; as trade unionists we have enough to do to deal with the problems that this convention has to meet and decide, without indulging in criticism.

Let whatever criticism there may be of this convention and gatherings of this kind, come not from trade unionists, but from those who will be found ever ready to criticise and to hinder and obstruct whether they be inside or outside of the trade union movement.

Certain I am that there will be plenty of critics of the American Federation of Labor and the trade union movement and its policies. In point of fact, they are not always honest critics, but are generally found in the ranks of employers and carpies who are ever ready to assist in tearing down that which the labor movement has, by years of endeavor, privation and strife, builded. They will be vehement and bitter enough in their effort to obstruct any further progress.

I take it that no delegate attending the last convention will be satisfied with all its actions. In probably every heart there was and is some disappointment. How much better, however, is it to resolve to do better when opportunity affords than to criticise and opioniate, especially when such criticisms and opinions point to no solution and make for no better movement.

Your delegate is one of those who would have been delighted to have had his own way on many questions. Like every other delegate he supposed that his ideas on questions were of the best, and he, of course, like those other delegates, is often disappointed, but after all, time will afford opportunity to convince men along our own lines of reasoning and we can convince them much more easily than by either condemnation or caustic criticism.

Hardly a delegate to this council is satisfied with its policies or with its actions upon all things, and yet patiently we wait the opportunity to do a little better than on the previous occasion, always hoping that we can finally arrive at the place that gives the most satisfactory answer to our demands without loss of harmony or of those fraternal friendships.

Attendance at these conventions is without a doubt an education for any man, no matter how well informed he may be on general economic and industrial subjects. The convention will meet here next year and no man concerned in the problems of labor can spend time better than in attendance at these sessions.

Your delegate is thankful for the opportunity afforded him, and closes his report with the hope that he has as fully complied with your wishes and desires as his limitations would permit, and begs to remain,

Fraternally yours,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Delegate.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914.

To the sea shell's spiral round
'Tis your ear that brings the sound;
The soft sea murmurs that you hear
Within, are captured from your ear.

You do poets and their song
A grievous wrong,
If your own soul does not bring
To their high imagining
As much beauty as they sing.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Postmaster-General Burleson has again urged upon Congress the desirability of government ownership of telegraph and telephone systems.

Clamor for amendments to the present initiative laws will undoubtedly result in the presentation of many different schemes during the present winter and it behooves all who believe in control by the people to carefully scan these measures, because the enemies of popular rule will surely endeavor to as nearly as possible nullify the grip of the people on legislative affairs.

The closing sentences of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, before the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor should be read and pondered over by all those who expect the millennium to be brought about through the medium of legislation. He said: "The destiny of labor depends upon labor itself. Your power lies in your own brains and bodies. You must work out your own salvation." The contention of the labor movement has always been that it is useless to depend upon the government to solve our difficulties, and that only through thorough organization can we hope to remedy conditions.

Next Friday will be Christmas. Of particular significance is Christmas to all thinking people this year. "Peace on earth to men of good will." Never before has humanity witnessed a more extensive and more terrible conflict between men than the present war involving such a large portion of the world. It is, however, gratifying to note that people everywhere, moved by humanitarian motives, are interesting themselves in relieving as far as they can the sufferings resulting from the mad slaughter. While we of America are fortunate in having a wise leadership which has kept us from becoming directly involved in the fearful catastrophe, and placing us in a position to wield powerful influence for the future peace of the world, we are none the less compelled to bear some of the sorrows and make some sacrifices as a direct consequence of the clash of European nations. Yet, with it all, we are in peace.

-:- Fraud on Tailors -:-

In the issue of December 8th of "The Tailor," official organ of the Tailors' Union, an attempt is made to foist upon the tailors of North America about as brazen a fraud as has ever been perpetrated by any officer of a recognized union.

At the top of the page of the sheet mentioned above are these splendid words: "To remain ignorant is to remain a slave."

Think of that motto and then peruse the scandalous attempt to carry a fraud through by deceit. Here is the dishonest announcement:

"The General Executive Board of the Tailors' Industrial Union has at this writing under consideration an agreement that will, if adopted, amalgamate the United Garment Workers of America, represented by S. Hillman, President, and Jos. Schlossberg, Secretary, and The Tailors' Industrial Union, formerly known as Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

"Just as soon as the General Executive Board gives the word, the matter will be submitted to a referendum vote of our membership.

"The Garment Workers will hold a convention the last week of this month and in order to bring the matter to a head, it will be necessary for us to decide this question not later than December 24th.

"The question is of such importance to our organization that local secretaries upon receipt of official communication should take immediate steps to have a special meeting called to consider this matter. All members should be notified and matter thoroughly discussed and a vote taken and forwarded to the General Office."

Now the truth is no agreement has been reached with the United Garment Workers of America with reference to amalgamation, and the officers of the Tailors' Union are endeavoring to deceive the rank and file of the organization into taking an action that will end in confusion and disaster for all members.

The fraud is to be found in the fact that these officers are endeavoring to bring about amalgamation with a disgruntled band of seceders from the United Garment Workers of America and not with the bona fide and recognized organization.

It will be noticed also that the perpetrators of the scheme are to hold the election to decide the question on or before December 24th, so that it will be impossible for the honest members who are aware of the fraud to expose it.

The present secretary of the International Tailors' Union is an illiterate, inexperienced dreamer who neither has average intelligence nor commonplace judgment, yet is very assertive and headstrong, and as a direct consequence of following his advice the organization has been going pell-mell on the road to destruction during the past few years, having at the present time but 12,000 members on the North American continent. This incompetent addressed the Labor Council of San Francisco a couple of years ago and made such a colossal fool of himself at that time that those who heard him predicted that he would bring disaster upon those whom he represented. He is, in the present instance, fulfilling these prophecies.

He recently got his organization into a serious situation by inducing it to change its name and encroach upon the jurisdictions of other unions. The Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor gave the union until April 1st next to right this wrong. Now, instead of proceeding to correct the error, he is endeavoring to further complicate matters by amalgamating with a band of seceders which the American Federation of Labor declared to be outlaws and not entitled to recognition by the labor movement.

If he succeeds in his scheme the tailors who follow him will find themselves outside of the labor movement and without the support which has made it possible for them to accomplish things in their interest. It is also more than probable that a large percentage of the present membership will refuse to follow and will remain a part of the bona fide labor movement, thus leaving two unions in the field antagonistic to each other.

Certain it is that if this fraud is successfully jammed through, disaster is in store for the tailors. It therefore behooves the intelligent members of the organization to block this ignorant manipulator in his efforts to wreck the union and bring suffering upon them.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission in Denver last week brought out the information that that monumental fakir and union hater, Elbert Hubbard, received \$200 for eulogizing the Colorado mine operators in his slop tub, sometimes dignified by being termed a "magazine." There may be something this creature would not do for money, but if there is, we do not now recall what it might be.

A Methodist missionary teacher at Quessua, Angola, tells of a man who last year brought two of his daughters to the school. This year he brought two more. The missionary was delighted, and thought that surely this was a model father. But when questioned the man explained the reason for his action. His brother's girl had been at the school, and had learned to read, write and sew, and when she returned home the man who married her gave her father twenty-four dollars more than the usual gift for a wife, and the man in question concluded that a mission education for his girls would be worth just about \$100 to him.

A city man recently visited his "country cousin." The man from the city, wishing to explain the metropolitan life, said: "We have certainly been having some fun the last few days. Thursday we autoed to the country club, golled until dark, then trollied back to town and danced until morning." The country cousin was not to be stumped in the least, so began telling some of the pleasures of the simple life: "We have had pretty good times here, too. One day we bugied out to Uncle Ned's and went out to the back lot, where we baseballled all that afternoon; in the evening we sneaked into the attic and pokered until morning." A sturdy old farmer who was listening, not to be outdone, took up the conversation at the point and said: "I was having some fun about this time myself. I muled to the cornfield and geehawed until sundown. Then I supped until dark, and piped until 9 o'clock, after which I bedsteaded until it was time to go muling again."

While the phrase, "civil service reform," is of comparatively modern origin, some of its fundamental ideas were advocated at an early day. Thomas Jefferson, while President (1801-1809), sent out the following circular to be issued by heads of departments, which is reprinted by the Indianapolis "News": "The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction officers of the general government taking, on various occasions, active parts in elections of the public functionaries, whether of the general or of the State governments. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of governments, and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the executive of the Union to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. This I am instructed, therefore, to notify to all officers within my department, holding their appointments under the authority of the President directly, and to desire them to notify to all subordinate to them. The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice; but it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties to it."

Wit at Random

"That's a nice umbrella you've got, Mr. Jones."
"Yes; it was a present."
"Indeed! From whom?"
"I don't know; but it says on the handle: 'Presented to John Robinson.'"

Bix—I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there.

Dix—Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a low, lying country.—Boston "Transcript."

A story is being told of a couple of tourists in Spain who could not speak the language, and, consequently, had some difficulty in making known their wants.

One day they came to a wayside inn and tried to obtain some meat, roast beef, for choice. But nobody could understand them.

"What are we to do?" asked one of them desparingly.

"I know," said the other, a ray of hope appearing. "I'll draw a picture of a cow. Then they'll understand."

He made a rough sketch of a cow, put a "2" beneath it, and handed it to the waiter, who instantly smiled to show that he understood, and went off to execute their order.

A few minutes later he returned with two tickets for a bullfight.

A small boy seated on the curb by a telephone pole, with a tin can by his side, attracted the attention of an old gentleman who happened to be passing.

"Going fishing?" he inquired, good-naturedly.

"Nope," the youngster replied. "Take a peck in there."

An investigation showed the can to be partly filled with caterpillars of the tussock moth.

"What in the world are you doing with them?"

"They crawl up trees and eat off the leaves."

"So I understand."

"Well, I'm fooling a few of them."

"How?"

"Sending 'em up this telephone pole."—"Judge."

Barney Phelan, Father Healy's servant, was celebrated for his ready wit. One day, while he was serving at dinner, one of the guests said to him: "Barney, why is my ankle placed between my knees and my foot?"

"I dunno," replied Barney; "unless it is to keep your calf from eating your corn."

Sandy MacPherson and wife were discussing his drinking habits, when she said to him:

"Sandy, you know I never mind much when you get gentlemanly drunk, but only when you get so beastly drunk. Sandy, when you see you have all you want, why don't you ask for lemonade or sarsaparilla?"

"Well, I'll tell you, Annie," said Sandy, "when I get all I want I can't say sarsaparilla."

One Sunday morning, a deacon observed a boy industriously fishing. After the lad had landed several, he approached and said: "My son, it is very cruel to impale that poor, helpless beetle upon that sharp hook."

Said the boy: "Oh, say, mister, this is only an imitation! It ain't a real bug."

"Bless me!" replied the deacon. "Why I thought it was a real bug!"

The boy, lifting a fine string of fish, said: "So did these suckers!"—"Judge."

Miscellaneous

CALIBAN UPON PROSPERO.

By Leonard Bacon.

I am the ugly-visaged Caliban
Most base, most foul and neither beast nor man,
Vile, slow, dishonored and of ill repute,
A sumpter-beast, a necessary brute.
But yet the plain thing unto me is plain,
And words have meaning to my brutish brain.
Hearken then Justice, though I be rude and low,
My prayer against my master Prospero.

My father was his father's slave they say,
And therefore must I serve his need alway.
But if I serve him, should he not keep me well?
In darkness and in freezing cold I dwell
What time he jests warm by the crackling blaze.
Labor and lamentation fill my days.
Would you see misery—Throw wide my door;
Look on the grimy wall, the filthy floor;
Smell the rank odor; gather at a glance
The loathsome harvest of my ignorance.
Look in my barren eyes that turn aside
From a friend's glance. Look at my dirty hide
Pallid with dust and odorous with sweat
Then go your way and, if you can, forget.

And Prospero! The melon that he eats
Is worth a woman's virtue on the streets;
I am a swine; but if he shared my sty
Would Prospero be a gentler beast than I?
If men abused him, and if God forget,
Would he know how to rise above his lot?
No more than I—and yet I will ascend!
Therefore was I made, and fashioned to that end.
The unkind years and Sycorax my dam,
Though they ungently made me what I am,
Shall yet perceive this certain truth that I
Am mine own shaper for futurity.
Though I be blinded with the blood and dust,
Though I be balked by ignorance and lust,
Though vinegar and gall be in my cup,
Yet by the living God I will rise up.
For the white passion of the Son of Man
Is the passion of the soul of Caliban.

ON BORROWING.

By George Matthew Adams.

Every human being is started off on his journey well equipped, just the same as a machine is sold in complete equipment. It is right at the start.

Your total value lies in what you have.

Of course, if you fail to appreciate the fact and neglect to develop every last possibility within you, you have no one to blame but yourself. If you seek to borrow what you lack you will but weaken your entire working forces.

The only things you can own and control are the things that belong to you.

There is always a freedom attached to the use of things that you own. Belonging to you, you are able to do with them whatsoever you please.

Instead of borrowing, accumulate—then give away.

It is well also to remember that the obligation of repaying remains constantly with you. And if you have developed and increased in value what you have borrowed, bear in mind that both principal and interest must be repaid, leaving you poorer than at the start.

American Federation Newsletter**Strike Negotiations Off.**

The joint conference of miners and operators representing the Eastern Ohio coal fields, where several thousand miners have been on strike since last April, has adjourned, breaking off all negotiations toward a settlement of the dispute. The miners are asking for a rate of 47 cents a ton, and the operators stick to their offer of 44.61 cents.

Stir Up Hornet's Nest.

At Battle Creek, Mich., the followers of one Dan Cupid are rushing to the support of this little gent because the board of education has put its ban on weddings among school teachers. The practice is verging on an epidemic, and the authorities have resolved to stop it by ordering the county clerk to refuse marriage licenses to any young woman employed in the schools, on the ground that the brides-to-be are "contract-breakers." The county clerk is "dared" to do his worst by parties of the first part.

Oppose Increasing Hours.

Boston trade unionists oppose the plan of Governor Walsh, suggested at a conference of the State Board of Labor and Industries, that "some State board should be given authority to suspend or modify certain labor laws in cases of emergency, particularly the laws governing the hours of labor," so that the State may secure more European war business. Arthur M. Hud-dell, an organized worker, declared that labor should not be obliged to adjust itself to meet war emergencies. "Our workers should not be obliged to break down their health in order to give capital the chance to take emergency contracts," he said. Henry Sterling, also a unionist, opposed any plan to break down or modify the labor laws even for a short time. He declared that organized labor would protest against any such plan. Later, the central body voiced its opposition to the Governor's suggestion.

Would End Wire Monopoly.

"I expect to make an effort, together with other members of Congress, who have studied the question, to bring up a bill to turn the telephone systems of the United States over to the post office department, during the present session of Congress, and I have reason to believe that we shall be able to pass it," said Repre-sentative Lewis, a member of the labor group. "The American postal service averaged 60,000 pieces of mail matter handled per employee, in 1913; 13,000,000,000 in all. The average cost to the consumer was about 2 cents. Private monopoly would require from 5 cents to 10 cents for such service. In June last the express companies were losing about a cent on each package carried, on an average charge of about 50 cents. The same month parcel post charged an average of 15 cents for the packages it carried, and after paying all costs, including the railway pay, has some 3 cents profit on each package. Telephone communication is in the same class as express service. It is a natural monopoly, and must be in the hands of the public to be either cheap or efficient."

Justice, Not Gush, Needed.

What mankind needs is more justice and less love, said the Rev. C. R. Zahniser, in a sermon in Pittsburgh. "Justice and love are not comparable," said the speaker. "They are not in the same category. Love is a function of the mind, of soul; justice is a characteristic of the actions and relations of man to man. To talk about substituting justice for love is like proposing to

adjust the machinery of a mill so well that there would be no need of engines or power plant. The type of love we are needing is that which expresses itself in justice rather than in cheap, gushing sentimentality. The world is sick and tired of the 'love' that sends toys to a sick child and opposes child labor laws, gives nickels to cripples and opposes workmen's compensation, or 'pities' the poor and grinds labor below a living wage. Constructive service is indeed what the world is sorely needing. But that is the kind of love for which Christianity stands."

Envoy Protest Alien Act.

Governor Hunt of Arizona has telegraphed the State Department at Washington that he will delay proclaiming the law adopted by the people of that State last month which forbids the employment of more than 20 per cent of foreigners in any business in Arizona. Protest had been made at Washington by the British and Italian ambassadors, who object to the new enactment. The British protest attacks the law as in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws." The Italian protest cites the commercial treaty between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1871, which provides that citizens of each nation resident in the other shall have liberty "to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their own choice, and generally do anything incident or necessary for trade upon the same terms as natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established."

How Girls Exist, Not Live.

How girls exist—not live—was shown at a hearing by the New York Factory Investigating Commission, of which President Gompers is a member. Miss Esther Packard, assistant secretary of the Consumers' League, who made an investigation for the commission, told how working girls live on \$6 a week. She stated that it was only at the sacrifice of practically all comfort, and frequently of health, that a girl can exist on this meagre salary. She interviewed about 100 girls in New York, and 200 in other large cities of the State. "A girl of twenty-two was sick last winter," said Miss Packard, "and absent from work for a week. She is a clerk getting \$6 a week as a saleslady in the white goods department of a large upstate store. 'You see I've figured it all out,' she said. 'I pay \$2 for my room—that bill has to be met every week. Then once a month 25 cents is taken out of my tiny envelope for the store benefit fund. That also is regular and can't be cut down on. I've got to dress decent to keep my job. If I didn't spend \$1.25 a week on clothes they'd fire me sure. So you see yourself the only thing that is left me to economize on is food.' Fifteen or 20 cents is the highest amount she ever pays for lunch and dinner. 'You know sometimes I just long for a 30-cent dinner,' she said. 'But I haven't the price of it in my pocket-book, so what can I do? I get so tired of those 20-cent dinners year in and year out, that often I think I'd rather not eat at all.' The investigator said that "statistics tell us that thousands of working girls are receiving only \$5, \$6, and \$7 a week. Such figures, no matter how imposing, mean little to the average person, unless it brings immediately to his mind a picture of just what this wage actually means to working girls. To one girl \$5 will mean lack of food, to another it will be poor living quarters, and yet to another no savings for the rainy day. But invariably it will mean to thousands a cramped, subnormal way of life—a mere existence, not a real living."

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.**

MONTGOMERY & MOORE, Inimitable Funmakers

and

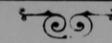
THE GREAT ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW

Direction Martin Beck.

BILLY B. VAN and THE BEAUMONT SISTERS, in Bob Janette's Comedy "Spooks"; CARLOS SEBASTIAN and DOROTHY BENTLEY, Sovereigns of the Modern Dance; IMHOFF, CONN and COREENE, in "Surgeon Louder, U. S. A.;" VIOLINSKY, Eccentric Genius of the Piano and Violin; CHAS. DE HAVEN and FREDDIE NICE, a Delightfully Different Duo; WILLIAMS AND WOLFUS; A MONKEY CIRCUS.

**Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays),
10, 25, 50c.**

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Herman's Hats**UNION MADE****2396 Mission St.**

at Twentieth

National Beer

"THE BEST IN THE WEST"



— ASK THE DEALERS —

A Home Beer in Wood or Glass

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

Near Mission Street



It OUTSHINES Them All!

**THE IDEAL BEVERAGE
AND TONIC FOR ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER**

Yosemite Beer

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 15, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfer deposited: Chas. Merrill, Local 145, Vancouver, B. C.

Transfers withdrawn: Jean Bayliss, Local 104, Salt Lake City; F. A. Baker, Local 20, Denver.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Hazel E. Corey, piano; A. McDonald, piano; Irving Holbert, cello.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held Thursday, December 10, 1914. The larger part of the meeting was consumed in the revision of the price list. There was a large attendance.

E. P. Foote has returned from Los Angeles and intends to locate here permanently.

Members wishing changes of address for the new directory will please report same to the secretary's office at once.

Dues and assessments amounting to \$2.75 for the fourth quarter are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, and will become delinquent after December 31, 1914.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The first real move on a definite plan to care for the unemployed of San Francisco and contiguous cities was made here Thursday afternoon when a committee named by Mayor Rolph met at the city hall to devise a positive scheme to meet the situation.

This committee, acting in concert with the authorities of Oakland, Sacramento, Berkeley, Alameda, Stockton and other cities of this part of California, went to work with the general understanding that "floating" of the indigent will be discouraged in all the cities and that each municipality will care for its own.

This decision was reached at a meeting called by Mayor Rolph, at which the mayors of the other cities were present. As a basis of work in all the cities the following scheme, originated by the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, was adopted:

First—That there shall be a registration of the unemployed under the following classes: (a) Residents with dependents; (b) Residents without dependents; (c) Transients.

Second—That committees shall be organized to cover the following details of the work: (1) Raising money; (2) Food supply; (3) Shelter; (4) Clothing; (5) Kinds of work at which the unemployed may be put; (6) Legislation.

It was decided that residents with dependents shall be paid a wage large enough to enable each to provide food for his family, and not large enough to attract men from other employments or from other communities.

It was decided that transients should not be paid any monetary compensation, but should be given food, clothing and shelter in return for a certain amount of labor. It was also decided that residents without dependents should receive food, clothing and shelter on the same terms as transients, but should be given the first opportunity for additional employment at monetary compensation; should such be found.

The committee which met Thursday with Mayor Rolph is expected at once to devise specific plans for the immediate relief of the unemployed in San Francisco, but these plans will be founded on the basis of caring for San Franciscans first, and will contain little comfort for the floating idlers who may make this city their goal.

The shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.—Henry Howe.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION PENDING.

Three bills of the greatest importance to the interests of humanity in general and labor in particular, are pending in the United States Senate. The opposition to all of these bills is so trenchant, so active, so well organized, and so politically influential, that it is thought they will succeed in preventing action in the Senate upon these measures, unless all organized labor and friends of humanity act immediately. The bills are:

First, the Seamen's bill as passed by the Senate, provided improved safety conditions for the traveling public; abolished involuntary servitude, and allowed better conditions for the seamen. It has passed the House with amendments, and is now back in the Senate Committee on Commerce, of which the Honorable James P. Clarke of Arkansas is chairman.

The best interests, directly or indirectly, of all the people in the civilized world, demand that the Congress during this session should take favorable and positive action upon the Seamen's bill. It is known as the La Follette bill, S. 136. Every labor organization and all sympathizers in the cause of freedom, safety, and justice should advocate its passage.

Second, the well-known Immigration bill, containing the literacy test for incoming aliens. It is known as the Burnett bill, H. R. 6060. It passed the House by a two-thirds' vote. It has been reported favorably to the Senate by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration. There is an overwhelming majority of Senators in favor of this bill if they can have an opportunity to vote for it. Similar measures to this have been passed by the Senate by large majorities in previous Congresses. If the Senate does not take action upon this measure at this session it will be injurious to the best interests of all the workers and all the people of our country. If the Senators hear from their constituents at home urging the passage of the Burnett bill with the literacy test included, they will undoubtedly pass it.

The third measure is the domestic Convict Labor bill, known as the Booher-Hughes bill, H. R. 2321. This bill passed the House with only three dissenting votes; it has been favorably reported to the Senate by Senator Newlands, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This Convict Labor bill is a proposed enabling act which will permit home rule for the several States in the employment of their convicts without fear of having products of contract convict labor in other States interfere with the welfare of their own industrial conditions. It has always been strongly advocated by the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. A similar bill to this has passed the House of Representatives several times, but never before has it been possible to obtain consideration of it by a committee of the Senate. It is now occupying a good position on the Senate calendar. It, too, will undoubtedly be passed if the organizations of labor, their members and friends will urge the Senators to take favorable action.

It is therefore strongly urged that the officers and members of all organized labor send official communications or resolutions, and that individual members and friends be requested to immediately write to the chairmen of the several committees herein named and also to their own United States Senators, asking them to see to it that the Seamen's bill, S. 136; the Immigration bill, H. R. 6060, and the Convict Labor bill, S. 2321, be passed at an early date and before the close of this Congress. Do not delay, and do not hesitate to correspond freely with your Representatives and your United States Senators;

ask them to give you a decisive answer to your communication, and urge them to exert themselves individually, in behalf of these humanitarian measures and protective labor laws.

BE A MAN.

"Tis not enough to sit at home and say,

"The thing is rotten";

It is because by men like you

Their duty to the State

Is oft neglected and forgotten,

That power is vested in a selfish few.

Do not presume to criticise or blame;

Your own indifference

Is still greater cause for shame.

To say you have no time

Is hollow subterfuge.

You know full well

That if you would, you could;

But it's easier to shirk

And let others do the work,

While you complain.

Grumbling alone

Will never win reforms

Or right men's wrongs.

'Tis those who back their protests

With their deeds,

And with their efforts

Parallel their prayers,

Who give the nation the relief it needs.

Don't be a simple knocker!

Be a man!

To every duty true.

Declare yourself!

Then take a stand

With those who fight to free the land

From the grasp of the pirate crew,

Who, but for your neglect and mine,

Would ne'er have been allowed to climb

And seize the reins of power.

—Knickerbocker Press.

Let me implore any reader who has a fairly large library of his own, and is honestly anxious to know what his books contain, to devote some period of leisure to go through these volumes, shelf by shelf, as they stand; to learn which of them he can remember well, which are half-read or unread. What pleasure and profit he would find in recalling the poetry he once so enjoyed, or in turning to such essays as he had hitherto overlooked. He would find, I am sure, that the very things he long wanted to know, the poetry that had almost faded from his memory, the bursts of eloquence and prophecy that had stirred his youth, now grown dim in his mind as "an ancient tale although the words were strong"—all this had stood silent and unnoticed on his walls for years and years, whilst he had been stuffing himself with the last short story, the lives of the royal laundry women; or it may be an article in a magazine.—Frederic Harrison.

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - - NEW YORK

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Regular Minutes of the Meeting Held December 11, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Brouillet; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Plasterers, John Kelly, Al. Tolly, Tom Gunther, Tom Lawley and Wm. Kelly; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing receipt for \$1000. From Denman and Arnold, attorneys, 20 copies of their brief in the Women's Eight-Hour Law case. Copy of letter sent to the Franklin Printing Trades Assn., dealing with the Pressmen's strike. From the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, relative to plan for issuing season tickets for \$10.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, requesting Council to levy a boycott on the Ferry Stables. Wage scale and agreement of Chauffeurs' Union, covering motor coaches. From Retail Clerks No. 432, in reference to stores keeping open during the Exposition year. From Pile Drivers' Union, relative to the Hammond Lumber Company. From Metal Polishers' Union of Wooster, Ohio, appeal for financial assistance.

Referred to Label Section—From International Glass Workers' Union, requesting trade unionists to purchase only mirrors that have a French bevel.

Communication from Street Carmen's Union No. 518, inclosing copy of resolutions adopted bearing testimony to the memory of Brother Richard Cornelius, and extending sincere sympathy to his bereaved family. Moved that the resolutions be adopted, a copy engrossed and hung in the new Labor Temple; carried.

Reports of Unions—Boiler Makers—Reported that the Johnson & Lantarie Company of Pittsburgh, Cal., is unfair to their organization; boilers for the civic center will be built in this city. Pile Drivers—Annual ball to be held at Majestic Hall, December 19th. Cigar Makers—Business dull; requested a demand for blue label of cigar makers.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the wage scale for cafeterias from Waitresses' Union, committee recommends that the matter be referred back to the Joint Board of Culinary Workers for indorsement. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Glove Workers' Union, subject to the indorsement of its international union. On the request of Moving Picture Operators' Union for a boycott on the Palm Theatre, committee feels that this matter can be adjusted, and referred same to the secretary. On the request of Grocery Clerks for a boycott on the firm of H. Wreden & Co., committee recommends that the Retail Drivers be instructed to co-operate with the Clerks in an endeavor to unionize this store. Application of Cigar Makers for a boycott on the firm of Frankenberg & Co. was referred to the secretary for adjustment. Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of Coopers' Union be indorsed. The complaint of machinists against the Housesmiths and Steam Fitters performing work on the Fair grounds was discussed at length, and the committee recommends that the unions in question be instructed to file their jurisdictional claims with this Council, the Council to forward same to the A. F. of L. for a decision. The request of Stablemen's Union for a boycott on the National Laundry was laid over one week. Report of committee adopted.

Special Order of Business—Report of Presi-

dent Gallagher, delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. Moved that the report be printed in full in "Labor Clarion." Amendment, that it be run as a supplement to the "Labor Clarion"; amendment lost, and motion carried.

Delegate Casey reported in detail on the Stockton situation, and it was moved to concur in said report; carried.

New Business—Moved that Mr. Peter C. McFarland be invited to address the Council next Friday evening; carried.

Receipts—\$1357.30. **Expenses**—\$172.35.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WARNING.

Great Falls, Mont., December 16, 1914.
Dear Sir and Brothers:

Building tradesmen and workmen of all kinds are being lured to Great Falls by newspaper advertisements appearing in papers all over the country, which state that this city is short of labor and that fabulous wages are being paid and work is to be had for all comers immediately upon their arrival in this city.

These advertisements are lies, criminal lies, circulated for the sole and express purpose of flooding this city with jobless workers, who will be compelled to sell their labor—when work can be found—at a price lower than the prevailing rates and scales of wages which organized labor has struggled for years to obtain.

The employers of this city are operating under the name and title of the "Great Falls Builders' Exchange," which is not a builders' exchange, but an employers' association, as its membership is composed of merchants, manufacturers, building material dealers, real estate sharks and shyster lawyers.

The Builders' Exchange a few weeks ago issued an ultimatum that the carpenters' wages would be cut fifty (50) cents per day, and about five per cent of the membership of Local Union No. 286 accepted the cut in wages, and this number of men supplied all the carpenters required to do the work that the members of the Builders' Exchange have under way at this time, and which is being rapidly finished.

The total amount of building construction that is to be done during the present winter will not cost to exceed \$2500 in wages for all building tradesmen required to complete it.

There are one thousand building tradesmen in this city at the present time, and the great majority of these will be compelled to go elsewhere to secure employment during the present winter.

Spread the facts contained in this letter to all building tradesmen in your city and vicinity, that none whom you may be able to reach will become victims of the Builders' Exchange campaign to flood Great Falls with an army of hungry and jobless workers.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Consider the gift of the state to the normal citizen in the form of its public library. You read an interesting advertisement of a new editing of the Journals of Emerson. If you have \$600,000 a year you can call the bookseller on the telephone, he delivers the copy to your house, and you read it. Having read it, the advantage of possession is spent. You have acquired all the dividend that investment can yield. What advantage have you over me and my lack of \$600,000? I lift the telephone from its hook in my office, call our city library and ask if there is a copy of Emerson's Journals, if it is in, and —being in—if it can be set aside for me; and all that your \$600,000 could buy for you in books is mine for the mere labor of a call over the telephone.—Allen D. Albert.

Demand
Union Made
French Bread

Made only by the
**UNION FRENCH
BAKING CO.**

OFFICE, FILMORE 2727 PHONES FACTORY, West 1340

S.N.WOOD & CO.
MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

**CAN'T BUST'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Union Label Shirts
and Underwear**

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

EXPOSED TO ACCIDENT AND DISEASE.

Exposure to accident and a definite tendency to tuberculosis are the penalties that young children pay for working in the cotton mills, according to Lewis W. Hine, staff photographer of the National Child Labor Committee, who has just returned from several weeks of investigation in the South. "I was shocked to find conditions still so bad in North Carolina. The legal age limit there for factories is 13 years, but from my study of 20 mills in North Carolina alone, I believe that there are hundreds of violations, and that the 1910 census figures which reported 4000 children under 14 in the cotton mills of that one State and 100,000 children under 14 in non-agricultural work throughout the country are a conservative estimate of the number of young children at work today. There are still 20 other States besides North Carolina in which the employment of children under 14 in mills or canneries is legal, so that the physical danger and the lack of education resulting from premature work continue unchecked."

With these facts in mind, the National Child Labor Committee is calling a conference of all interested in the protection of children, at Washington on the 5th and 6th of January, to emphasize the need of a Federal child labor law. The speakers will include Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who introduced last January the child labor bill which is on the calendar for the present session; Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who sponsored the bill in the Senate; Felix Adler, Florence Kelley, and Edward T. Devine. Others invited are Jane Addams, Julia C. Lathrop, John Mitchell, James R. Mann, Victor Murdock, W. O. Hart, and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

The Palmer-Owen bill was drafted by the National Child Labor Committee, and proposes a 14-year limit for all children employed upon factory, mill, or cannery products shipped in interstate commerce; it limits the hours of children 14 to 16 in the same occupations to 8 hours per day and forbids their employment at night; and it prohibits the employment at any time of children under 16 in mines and quarries.

KEEP AWAY FROM COLORADO.

Six thousand striking coal miners, who for fifteen months have fought so bravely for industrial freedom, losing in the conflict 34 men, women and children, murdered by the tools of corporate greed, have ended their strike and are applying for their old places in the mines.

If the laboring men of the country will stay away from Colorado most of these strikers will be able to secure work. These coal miners have fought the battle of the laboring class of the nation against Standard Oil. Most of you have aided splendidly both morally and financially. The biggest thing you can do for them now is to stay away from Colorado and let them secure their old jobs.

THE HORSE.

To the Lady of the House:

Please order your supplies for the day early in the morning and all in one order. One daily trip to your door is enough. Two trips wear me out twice as fast.

Telephoning in an extra order doubles the work for the sales clerk and bookkeeper as well as for the driver and horse. This adds to the cost of all you buy.

Hurry-up orders make whippings for me.

Please think of those who serve you, both people and horses.

Your obedient servant,

THE DELIVERY HORSE.

WHY OPTIMISM?

From Address by George Otis Smith, Director, United States Geological Survey.

Europe's war finds its echo in America's industry. What contrast could be greater; on the one shore of the Atlantic all activity seemingly destructive in purpose; on the other shore, every energy directed along constructive lines; absolute waste of life and property as opposed to production of wealth and betterment of life.

Even though it is at a distance that we view the terrible disaster that threatens the whole continent of Europe, optimism seems a lost art. Yet sooner or later this epoch of catastrophe must be followed by a period of repair, and the longer this period is delayed the greater will be the needs involved in the reconstruction and replacement. Where war has torn down at terrific speed, peace must build up slowly.

The interruption of international trade stopped our exports of cotton and copper and our imports of dye-stuffs and potash, whereby several important industries were well-nigh paralyzed. Yet startling as has been this disturbance of the whole balance of industry, certain fundamental facts and laws remain for us to build upon and indeed the lower course of foundation stones for optimism has already been laid.

Evidence of business betterment is before us on every hand, and the reasons for optimism are many. The United States farmer has harvested a five billion dollar crop and there is a high-price market for all our surplus food stuffs; already our grain is pouring across the Atlantic. The millions of men who are fighting are not working, and yet these hordes of soldiers must be clothed and equipped as well as fed. Foreign orders have started factory operation which at once tends to relieve the stagnation in the steam-coal trade, the steel situation has turned from serious depression to rapid improvement, and the whole mineral industry may soon expect to share in this general business improvement.

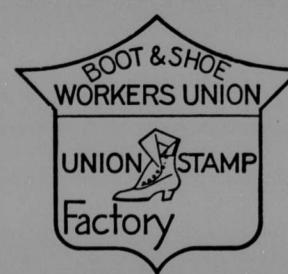
Today the financial horizon is so nearly cloudless that the prophets of bad weather have little upon which to base their predictions. The new Federal banking system makes the money reserves mobile as never before, and extension of credit is now possible, without the veto power remaining in the hands of a small group of big men. Still another reason for belief in business betterment is the recognition, now becoming widespread, of the general inter-dependence of big business and the general public. On the one side, the people are realizing that they are and have been in reality the silent partner in big business, and now that there has come the promise of some regulation that will in large part prevent monopolistic centralization, the people are interested in getting their share of returns that can come only with operation at a profit. On the other hand, the managers of the large corporations, the trustees of the investing public, are beginning to see that a certain financial security goes with public confidence, and that the attitude to the public so tersely expressed thirty years ago by a pioneer in railroad financing does not pay dividends today.

STOCKTON SITUATION.

The past week has brought but little change in the condition of affairs prevailing in the Stockton lockout, except that one more firm signed up with the unions.

Brokaw and Calkins both having left the Slough City, things are somewhat quieter than when they were directing the operations of the gunmen.

The unions are gradually wearing down the opposition, and, with the continued support of the labor movement, have nothing to fear in the contest.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

UNION



**M
A
D
E
!!**

Demand the Union Label**On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings **Incorporated 1868** **Commercial**
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

A "treat that can't be beat"**Old Gilt Edge Whiskey**

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



DECEMBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	449 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(61) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rineon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.....	
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co..... 751 Market
 (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L..... 545-547 Mission
 (200) Slater, John A..... 147-151 Minna
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford..... 117 Grant Ave.
 (133) Webster, Fred..... Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co..... 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P..... 69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co..... S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
 (235) Mitchell Post Card Co..... 3363 Army
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis..... Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... 1672 Haight
 (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... 340 Sansome
 (8) *Bulletin..... 767 Market
 (121) *California Demokrat..... Cor. Annie and Jessie
 (11) *Call and Post, The..... New Montg'my & Jessie
 (40) *Chronicle..... Chronicle Building
 (123) *L'Italia Daily News..... 118 Columbus Ave.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal..... 44-46 East
 (25) *Daily News..... 340 Ninth
 (94) *Journal of Commerce..... Cor. Annie and Jessie
 (21) Labor Clarion..... 316 Fourteenth
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 641 Stevenson
 (57) *Leader, The..... 643 Stevenson
 (149) North Beach Record..... 453 Columbus Ave.
 (144) Organized Labor..... 1122 Mission
 (156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 423 Sacramento
 (61) *Recorder, The..... 643 Stevenson
 (32) *Richmond Record, The..... 5716 Geary
 (84) *San Rafael Independent..... San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) *San Rafael Tocsin..... San Rafael, Cal.
 (67) **Sausalito News..... Sausalito, Cal.
 (7) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room..... 348A Sansome
 (103) Lyons, J. F..... 330 Jackson
 (122) Periodical Press Room..... 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm..... 16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co..... 109 New Montgomery
 (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... 53 Third
 (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... 563 Clay
 (202) Congdon Process Engraver..... 311 Battery
 (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co..... 118 Columbus Ave.
 (198) San Francisco Engraving Co..... 48 Third
 (199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 343 Front
 (207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.**Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:**

- San Jose Engraving Co..... 32 Lightston St., San Jose
 Sutter Photo-Engr. Co..... 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
 Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co..... 826 Webster St., Oakland
 Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
 Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
 San Francisco "Examiner."
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
 Southern Pacific Company.
 Sperry Flour Company.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.
 Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The new newspaper and machine scale went into effect last Sunday on the "Examiner," "Chronicle," "Bulletin," "Call," "Daily News," "Journal of Commerce," "Commercial News," and the "Recorder." The effect of the operation of the six-day situation clause in the scale required the giving out of seventeen regular jobs on the "Examiner" and six on the "Chronicle." The executive committee is holding conferences with the Franklin Printing Trades Association and the Linotype Composition Association regarding enforcement of the new scale in commercial offices. It is thought that the matter will be adjusted with little friction.

In accordance with instructions of the union at its last meeting President Tracy has appointed a special committee of fifteen to take under consideration the matter of providing suitable entertainment for visiting delegates and friends who will pass through this city en route to the Los Angeles convention of the I. T. U. next August. The committee will hold its initial meeting on Sunday next at 1.30 p. m. at headquarters in the Underwood Building. President Tracy will submit a proposition to the committee which he believes will cover the necessary expenses for entertaining the guests without directly taxing the membership or using the funds of the union. The committee is as follows: L. Michelson, T. F. Galloway, Philip Johnson, R. A. Fleming, Leo Meyer, L. L. Stopple, J. W. Mullen, Frank Wandress, J. S. Golden, Harry Tilley, Fred Baker, Wm. Webster, J. V. Tonkin, D. S. White, T. F. Foley.

News has recently been received in this city of the death in New York of Himmers T. ("Hen") White. Mr. White was head proofreader on the "Chronicle" in this city from 1888 to 1892, when he left for New York. He has resided in that city continuously since his departure from San Francisco. He was employed as a reader on the New York "Herald," was a member of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., and was 65 years of age at death.

A telegram from El Paso, Texas, addressed to the chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, was received last Monday, announcing the death of J. E. ("Red") Ferguson. Ferguson was formerly a member of No. 21, having been employed as an operator on the now defunct "Evening Globe," and during his residence in San Francisco made many friends in the newspaper branch. He was a victim of smallpox.

Another death during the week was that of Everett C. Hatfield, linotype operator, who succumbed to heart trouble and dropsy at the Alameda County Infirmary on Monday, December 14th. Hatfield had been a member of the union about five years, having joined at Visalia in January, 1910. So far as known, he had no relatives on this coast. The officers of the union, however, located his mother, Mrs. A. J. Hatfield, at Middleton, Nova Scotia, to which point the body was shipped on Thursday. The death of Hatfield is an illustration of the timely benefits of our organization, the mortuary payment of the I. T. U. making it possible to send the remains to Nova Scotia for interment in the family plot. The importance of filing membership reports with the secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U. and of designating beneficiaries at time of death is also clearly demonstrated in this case. Hatfield had failed to name a beneficiary, and the balance of the benefit due him after the funeral expenses are paid will remain in the mortuary fund. This amount might have been paid to his mother or some other relative had he so designated in his membership statement.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboaters—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 301—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1610—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaussiers No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housemsmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radbold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguere, 2441 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 299 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulff, Secretary.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following deaths of San Francisco trade unionists have been reported: Philip Maloney of the teamsters, Louis L. Fullmer of the bartenders, Leonard Harrison of the stationary engineers, John M. Lyons of the gas and water workers, Charles W. Crew of the trainmen, James Foye of the plasterers, Everitt Hatfield of the printers.

The Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., has appointed a committee to arrange a celebration in honor of its one hundredth anniversary. The event will take place Sunday, January 10, 1915.

Briefs have been filed in the United States Supreme Court attacking the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law for women. Summed up, the briefs hold that such legislation is beyond the power of a State, is unsupported by public opinion, would be destructive of business, and would increase the cost of living. Non-compulsory legislation in Massachusetts and Nebraska is approved in the briefs, but the compulsory legislation in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Utah is condemned.

Carmen's Union No. 518 has elected the following officers: President, Frank Rafael; vice-president, Jno. Daly; secretary-treasurer, M. C. Morehart; recording secretary, Joe Giguere; correspondent, J. A. B. Hay; sentry, J. A. Dolan.

Resolutions from Carmen's Union No. 518 were read at the Labor Council lamenting the loss of Richard Cornelius.

Garment Cutters' Union has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, E. Corpe; vice-president, S. Beamish; secretary-treasurer, R. Corpe; sergeant-at-arms, C. Quilfelt; trustees, B. Rosenberg, M. Mosenberg; finance committee, A. Leopold, M. Mugrave, E. Dahniel, J. T. Keane; executive board, S. Beamish, M. Mugrave, W. R. Corpe, A. Leopold, R. Corpe, O. Meade, L. Reighley; correspondent, R. Corpe; delegate to the Labor Council, J. J. Kidd; delegate to the Label Section, M. Mugrave.

Much interest has been aroused and considerable comment is being indulged in labor circles in Washington regarding the first report to Congress which the United States Industrial Relations Commission submitted regarding a Federal commission of mediation and conciliation. The commission makes no recommendation, but the following hint of an additional mediation and conciliation board to do the work now being performed by the United States Department of Labor is contained in the report: "There was practically unanimous agreement among the witnesses that the formation of a Federal Commission of Mediation and Conciliation, composed of representative employers and employees, would be a desirable step toward the establishment of industrial peace and the protection of the nation from the damage resulting from protracted strikes and lockouts, with which the individual States seem incapable of dealing. It was impressed upon the commission, however, that the very greatest consideration and care should be given to the organization of such a commission, and that, before all, the method of selecting its members should be such as to secure the representation of the interests involved and the exclusion of politics."

The real patriot in this country is he who sees most clearly what the nation ought to desire, who does what he can by plain and brave speech to influence it to that desire and then urges and supports the laws which express it.—George William Curtis.



Useful Holiday Gifts

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Our 33 year reputation for selling Honest Footwear guarantees their honest worth and our Small Profit Policy means a substantial saving to you on each purchase.

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EVENINGS
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"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

We give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

The wife of Frank E. Merryfield, international representative of the Cooks' Union, died in this city on Tuesday last. She was a native of California, aged 40 years.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 31 will hold its primary election for officers for the ensuing term on Monday night next. The union will ask the Building Trades and Labor Councils and the California State Federation of Labor for a boycott on the firm of C. C. Moore & Co.

The Bartenders' Union last meeting night closed nominations for the election of officers to be held on December 22d from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. The union has voted to purchase \$1000 worth of bonds in the new Labor Temple. During the week the organization paid \$50 in sick benefits.

Last Sunday the new wage scale of the Typographical Union, as awarded by the board of arbitration, and calling for the seven-hour work-day, went into effect on all the San Francisco newspapers. This represents a reduction in working time of one-half hour per day, as previously these printers had been working seven and one-half hours each day.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has indorsed the proposed amendment regarding union label on city printing. The operators have made the following donations: Stockton strike fund, Belgian relief fund, and to the San Francisco Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Three new members were admitted at the last regular meeting. Twenty-one dollars were paid in sick benefits. The secretary was instructed to inform all members that the Electric Film Co. has always been very considerate toward the members of this union. The next regular meeting of this union will be held Thursday morning, December 24th. Nominations of officers will be in order. A committee was appointed at the last meeting to arrange for the next annual "Movies' ball."

Pile Drivers No. 77 have notified the Labor Council that after March 1, 1915, they will not

handle any product of the Hammond Lumber Co. until that firm becomes unionized.

The wages scales of the glove workers and the coopers have been indorsed by the Labor Council.

Pile Drivers No. 77 will hold their annual ball Saturday evening, December 19th, at Majestic Hall.

Due to the efforts of John A. O'Connell and Andrew J. Gallagher, the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company has agreed to pay union machinists in its employ the increased wage of \$5 per day. The jurisdictional controversy between machinists, steam fitters and housesmiths over work on the Exposition grounds will be referred to the American Federation of Labor for decision.

The Press Feeders and Assistants' Union has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, Henry Altman; vice-president, C. Beaudet; recording secretary, Edward Shaw; secretary-treasurer, Edward McGinity; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Woods; delegates to the Labor Council, P. Fitzgerald, Joseph Blas, Charles Whiting; delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, Edward Shaw and Chas. Whiting.

The Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees is arranging for a conference of all civil service employees of San Francisco and vicinity for the purpose of holding a convention here next year when Congress visits San Francisco and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. At this convention will be discussed proposed legislation calling for retirement of Federal civil service employees. Heretofore the Federal civil service employees have been divided as to just what legislation they desired on this subject. At this convention it is hoped that they may get together and decide on a bill to be presented to Congress which will be satisfactory to all Federal civil service employees.

OPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum Road Show, under the direction of Martin Beck, which opens next Sunday matinee will be better and brighter than ever. Billy B. Van and the Beaumont Sisters, a trio whose fame is international, will present for the first time here the one-act comedy by Bob Janette called "Spooks," which is said to be even funnier than Mr. Van's famous skit "Props." Carlos Sebastian and Dorothy Bentley are styled Sovereigns of Modern Dance. Miss Bentley will wear several beautiful costumes and Mr. Sebastian will prove his versatility by singing a couple of songs and performing a piano solo. Roger Imhoff, Hugh L. Conn and Marcelle Coreene will appear in a military skit entitled "Surgeon Louder, U. S. A." which is as clever a bit of farce as has been presented in a long while. Violinsky is the nom de theatre of a clean-cut young man who combines the temperament of a musician with the tactics of a showman. Charles De Haven and Freddie Nice have returned to vaudeville with a delightful act in which they present three distinct and original terpsichorean efforts "Pauline," Cane Dance, and "Tangle Footed Monkey Wrench Dance." Robert Everest's Monkey Circus and Herbert Williams and Hilda Wolfus are also included in this great show. Montgomery and Moore, who are creating quite a furore, will be a special and additional attraction.

IMPORTANT.

Oakland, Cal., December 14, 1914.

To Members of California Co-Operative Meat Co. Greeting: The regular meeting will be held Sunday, December 20, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Building Trades Headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland, California.

Sec. 7. Any member who fails to furnish his post office address, or fails to be present either in person or by voting letter, at a regular or special meeting of the shareholders of the Company, for a period of five years, shall forfeit his membership.

N. B.—If you have any 25c coupon issues, please return same for redemption.

Yours respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN, Pres. and Manager.

W. N. FRY, Secretary.

T. DANERI, Assistant Secretary.

Ex-President Taft is frank, to say the least. Speaking at Chicago on the 19th, he plainly told why a standing army is wanted as follows: "We need an army for its moral influence if for nothing else. In a nation of 100,000,000 there are liable to be riots, mobs and insurrections which cannot be regulated except by the presence of an army. Like a true Bourbon, Mr. Taft has learned nothing, not even that with economic wrongs removed there would be no danger of riots, mobs, or insurrections. Not even that it is better to remove the cause of popular discontent than to suppress it with armed force. Like a true Bourbon he has forgotten nothing. He remembers that exercise of predatory power by privileged interests breeds disorder. Impervious to all suggestions of substituting justice for injustice Mr. Taft innocently betrays the real cause for which armies are everywhere maintained.—"The Public."

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

2 for 25c